

the servants removing baggage from it into the house. He quickened his step, drawing me rapidly with him. As we entered the gate and were ascending the steps, a slight scream was heard in the parlors, followed by a cry of "papa! papa!" and there came bounding out to meet him a young girl still in her travelling dress. She threw her arms around his neck. It was his daughter—the one who had been travelling in Europe with her mother. She smothered him with kisses, and he carried her, half-fainting with joy and amidst her convulsive sobs, into the parlor, where I followed. Miss Vandewater was there, and, seeing my embarrassment, she came up to me and told me the particulars of her sister's unexpected arrival. Her statement was interrupted by the father, who started up and asked wildly,

"And your mother—where is she?"
"She remains in Europe," answered his daughter. "Oh! papa—"
"In Europe? Are you sure?"
"Yes, yes; but let me tell you all about it. Oh, papa, do you know, ma thinks she has found Nellie?"
"Found Nellie!" exclaimed the father.

"Oh, it is so strange! When we were in Rome early this year, the Consul there told me of a lady who had been privately married to a friend of his, and who strangely resembled her; and the likeness was so remarkable that the Consul afterwards frequently referred to it. One day he brought us her photograph; he told us that her husband had left Rome for Paris, and he supposed there was no harm in showing us the photograph as confirmation of what he said about the likeness. When he gave the photograph to mamma, she just glanced at it and fainted away."

Mr. Vandewater stared at his daughter in amazement.

"When she came to, which was in a few moments, she said to me, 'It is your sister, dear; I feel it to my little baby.' The Consul did not know what it all meant, and I was too much agitated to tell him. When ma was sufficiently calmed, she told him the story of how Nellie had been lost in Paris 15 years before, and how all search for her had been in vain. He at once became interested in the case, and set persons to work to trace up the gentleman and his wife. He said the gentleman had strong reasons for keeping the marriage a secret—that he wished to conceal Nellie's antecedents. Oh, papa, she has been a model for one of the artists in Rome!"—and amidst her sobs the agitated young girl went on to explain that the Consul and Mrs. Vandewater were in Paris, endeavoring to trace the couple whose name he would not divulge; while she, the daughter, had been hurried home to inform her father of the discovery.

Instantly the truth flashed upon both our minds—the father's and mine.

"Quick, quick!" he said to me. "You can catch them in the coach. Bring them here immediately!"
I needed no second bidding. I sprang into the coach, from which Miss Vandewater's baggage had by this time been removed, and after a few words of direction to the driver I was soon whirling through the avenue in the direction of Central Park. It was only after passing as rapidly as the rules permitted through the lower part of the Park that I descried Shannon's carriage in the distance, near the Croton Reservoir, beyond the Ramble. I ordered the coachman to drive up to it, and hailing Shannon, I sprang out of my coach and went up to him. The lady drew her veil more closely about her face, and Shannon, rising in his seat, endeavored to interpose his body between her and me.

"Shannon, I know all," I said.

"Know all? What do you mean, my friend?"

"Let me talk to you in quiet—you and your wife," I said.

He sat down again—sank back, as it were, in his seat. I sprang into his coach and ordered his driver to turn back. Shannon made no resistance; the lady simply grasped his arm and asked what it all meant?

"I hardly know, my dear," he said; "but there is no reason to be alarmed, I confess," he added, turning to me and smiling, "I am somewhat astonished."

I explained in a few words, so that the lady might understand as well as he, and wound up by telling him the suspicion of Mrs. Vandewater and myself that this was the lost Nellie.

On the way to Vandewater's, Nellie told her history as far as she herself knew it. Her early life had been spent in roaming about Europe; her parents—were itinerant organ-grinders, who roamed about France and Germany and England. When she was ten years old, they left her with a wine-grower in Italy, and she had labored in the vineyard. Subsequently, when older, she had fled from the harsh treatment which she had endured in the wine-grower's family, and in her flight she had encountered Shannon. He had taken her to Rome, educated her, and eventually had married her.

I shall not attempt to describe the scene when we entered the house. It is impossible to paint such painfully pathetic scenes without in some way detracting from their pathos and beauty. The reader's imagination can supply a better description.

The remarkable likeness was not the only proof of the relationship which was finally adduced. There was found in Mrs. Shannon's possession a locket, marked N. V., and containing a portrait of Mrs. Vandewater at twenty, which appeared a perfect picture of Nellie at her present age. The relationship was satisfactorily proved; Mrs. Vandewater was summoned from Paris by telegraph; and those curious for proof of the truth of this strange statement will find her name in the list of the arrivals by the Helvetia on the 27th of June.

It is unnecessary, of course, to pursue this denouement further; the reader must intuitively know that painting, painter, and model have become domiciled in the house of the owner and father.

Dr. Hoskins of Newport village, while cutting bushes on his farm in West Derby, found two straight, sapling spruces, two inches in diameter, joined by a ligament like the Siamese twins.—*Express.*

Amos Kendall has written a letter on the political situation, taking the wrong side, as usual. We believe he is now more than two thousand years old, and he very well represents the ideas and sentiments current in the world when he was young.—*Boston Transcript.*

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1868.

Republican Nominations



FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

VERMONT.

For Governor—JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

For Lieutenant-Governor—STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

For Treasurer—JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

For Electors at Large—GEORGE W. GRANDY, of Vergennes; H. FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

For Electors—Third District—GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe.

For Congress—WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, of St. Albans.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Senators—BRADLEY BARLOW, of St. Albans; HENRY A. DRY, of Swanton; WILLIAM R. HUTCHINSON, of Enosburgh.

For Justices of the Peace—WALTER C. STEVENS, of Highgate; JOHN K. WILSON, of Franklin.

For Judge of Probate—MYRON W. BAILEY, of St. Albans.

For State's Attorney—WILLARD FARRINGTON, of St. Albans.

For Sheriff—JAMES P. PLACE, of Highgate.

For High Bailiff—JULIUS HALLIBERT, of Fairfax.

ST. ALBANS.

For Town Representative—GEORGE G. HUNT.

A "Trooly Loil" Man.

Since some of the articles in this number of our paper were written, we have come, by a felicitous dispensation of human providence, into possession of one of the circulars sent out through the County by the bolting Republicans of this town, and their allies, the Democrats.

The object of this circular is, to prove that Mr. Atwood is what the Democrats call "A TROOLY LOIL MAN."

We need not assure the readers of this article that Mr. Atwood's vote, given against sustaining Congress, in the State Senate, last Fall, is not in that document, as a part of the proof. It was probably forgotten by the authors, or perhaps it did not appear on the Town Clerk's books. What an unfortunate omission!

It is fair for us to presume that Mr. Atwood is an honest man, and has acted from his own convictions of right. The question for Republicans to ask is, Where have his convictions carried him?

Convictions of right, but not right convictions, carried stronger men than Mr. Atwood into the rebel army. Those men our loyal soldiers resisted with arms, and saved the country from the most direful results of their "convictions of right." Convictions of right led some men in every community almost, to oppose actively, or to lend the least possible support to, the government in its hour of need. Such men we justly oppose now, if our cause was and is just. We claim that Mr. Atwood was one of the latter class; and he showed by his vote last Fall what his feelings were then. Nothing can be pointed out which he did for the cause of the Union, which he was not in a manner compelled to do. To be sure, he did vote to pay bounties to volunteers, that no draft might be necessary, and there was a reason for it. With him the reason was, we are justified in asserting, that he had two sons, both eligible to the draft. The only way to meet the possibility of their being drafted, was to make a draft unnecessary, by promoting enlistments, by bounties.

No act in favor of the Union cause, not prompted by entirely selfish interests, can be attributed to Mr. Atwood. He did not believe in the war for the Union. He did not help it—he helped himself and his family. Nothing was done by him which his interests as an opposer of the war did not require. Until his sons were liable to be called on, he did nothing to aid the government. When they were "out of the draft," his interest ceased. The circular put forth with so much pretension of truth by Mr. Atwood's friends, purporting to contain his "war record," is a fraud and a cheat, even admitting that such records as it cites do exist. It is a cheat and a fraud because it gives such a record with the intention that people shall be misled to believe that Mr. Atwood did all which he did do, out of love for the Union cause. It is also a cheat and a fraud because it pretends to give "Mr. Atwood's war record," and only does give the portion least reprehensible, and totally omits all those things in his record which particularly made him known to the people here as having no sympathy with the Union cause.

The authors of the circular do not believe Mr. Atwood did anything because of any sympathy for that cause, nor will Mr. Atwood assert it. If Mr. Atwood was a union man in feeling, or if he had been one, he might have come out and asserted it, openly and bravely, and at any time from the firing of the first rebel gun to the present hour, the Union men of this County would have hailed his advent to their ranks with applause. But they do not do that; and it is because they have no reason to; and

by no word or deed does Mr. Atwood seek to be so recognized. He keeps quiet and lets so-called Republicans work for him. Suspected with sympathy for the Rebellion, on account of his course, so cold and wanting heart during the war, he might have secured even the late good wishes of the Republicans had he chosen to, by giving one solitary vote in favor of Congress last Fall. But consistent with his uniform course when acting from unrestrained choice, he recorded his solitary "No" against the sympathies of his constituents and the loyal wishes of the whole State free and liberty-loving Vermont; and now, after all this course, consistently false to the promptings of natural patriotism and the desires of his fellow-citizens, uncontradicted and unregretted by Mr. Atwood, so far as any word of his shows, a few bolting Republicans, who usually bolt, and the Democrats of Franklin County, strive to whitewash Mr. Atwood into a "trooly loil man!" "And Satan came also."

The last paragraph of the circular we speak of contains representations quite as false in itself as the others in the inferences they are intended to suggest. It says:

"Mr. Barlow and his friends have stated that Mr. Atwood put his property in U. S. bonds to avoid tax at once."

The grand list of Bradley Barlow in the Town of St. Albans in 1863

was \$ 51

While Victor Atwood's was 102

In 1864, Bradley Barlow's grand list was 50

Victor Atwood's grand list was 108

It becomes Mr. Barlow to talk about Mr. Atwood's want of patriotism or public spirit with such public records."

All the tax upon real estate which Mr. Barlow owns in this town is correctly given above. But for the same years, 1863 and 1864, he paid taxes on the grand list of Fairfield of \$69 each year; making his tax upon real estate in Fairfield and St. Albans much larger than Mr. Atwood's.

It will be seen that the assertion about Mr. Atwood putting his property at once into U. S. bonds, to avoid taxes, is not denied.

As the questions of money, public spirit, patriotism, &c., are raised in the above extract, let us present a very interesting contrast. Mr. Barlow not only pays larger taxes in Franklin County than does Mr. Atwood; but he also pays heavy taxes, and has for years, in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. Besides the support he thus gives the Government, by taxes on property, he has voluntarily contributed more money to the Sanitary Commission in the City of Washington than has been given in the Town of St. Albans, outside of Fair, and has advanced money time and again to help the work of enlistments, &c. He has also been a loser by the war, not only by the robbery of the bank here, but also in the West, where he lost over ten thousand dollars at one time by a raid of the Rebel General Price, now a Democratic speaker for the Seymour and Blair whom Mr. Atwood supports. Mr. Barlow saw some reasons for supporting the Union cause from the first—reasons of patriotism as well as property security; and no word or act of his has been wanting from first to last to uphold the lawful Government of the country. If, in the face of all these facts, Republicans can leave Mr. Barlow to be defeated, and cast their votes for Mr. Atwood, who does not claim to be a Republican, and never did, we must conclude justly that they care little for the triumph of their principles, and more for the gratification of personal jealousies and the continuance of a disgraceful party strife.

That Resolution.

WITH AN ADDITION.

The following is the resolution to which Mr. Atkins alluded in his speech before the Democratic Convention at Fairfield, on Thursday, and for voting against which he highly complimented Mr. Atwood, at the same time urging the Democrats of Franklin County to give him their most cordial support. The resolution, it will be remembered, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hendee, of Lamoille County:

Resolved—By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont,—That in the unhappy conflict of opinion between Congress and the Executive Department of the National Government in relation to the policy to be pursued in the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, we heartily endorse the action of Congress, and believe that its measures need only to be faithfully carried out by the executive to secure an early and satisfactory restoration of the country to quietness and prosperity on the broad basis of equality and constitutional liberty;

Which was read and adopted on the part of the Senate.

The yeas and nays having been demanded by Mr. Baker, they were taken and are as follows:

Those Senators who voted in the affirmative were Messrs.

Allen, Dwyer, Leonard,

Anderson, Dyer, Martin,

Baker, Goodhue, Orcutt,

Barstow, Hard, Prout,

Brown, Hendee, Root,

Bullard, Henry, Sanborn,

Burt, Hill, Simpson,

Canfield, Kellogg, Smith,

Clapp, Lane, Walker,—28.

Dale.

"The Senator who voted in the negative is Mr. Atwood."

In contrast with the above vote against the course of Congress upon re-

construction, given by Mr. Atwood, let it be remembered that Mr. Barlow, who was absent from the Senate [see Senate Journal, 1866, page 78] on the day when the joint resolution adopting the XIV. amendment to the Constitution was passed, on his return to his seat requested that his vote might be recorded in favor of that amendment; and thus voluntarily placed himself on record as a supporter of Republican measures, as he did in every vote upon questions of party principles. Can Republicans hesitate for which man to cease a Republican vote?

Remember.

That Republicans are asked to vote for Victor Atwood;

That Mr. Atwood does not profess to be a Republican;

That he is a Democrat;

That he is the Democratic candidate for the Senate;

And that he has no claims upon the support of Republicans.

REMEMBER

That your support is due to the nominees of your party;

And that you would justly require their support, were you upon its ticket as a candidate;

And that, from principles of fair dealing, you ought to vote a straight ticket.

REMEMBER

That if, for reasons that appear conclusive, you cannot support a nominee of your party, you ought not to support one of the opposite party, representing opposite principles. That would be "deserting to the enemy in time of war," and is worthy of political death.

Stand by your principles. Then, if they fail, the fault will not be yours; while, if you desert them or their only present supporters, the fault of their failure will be yours.

"QUIT YOU LIKE MEN."

DESERVE VICTORY.

OUR DUTY.—Every man owes country a duty, in peace as well as in war, else war may come. We are not living for ourselves alone, or should not be; should regard the rights of others and of all men when we exercise the privileges of the elective franchise. We should not vote for men who would deprive others of the rights they themselves enjoy or that we ourselves possess; because their notions of civil government are based upon might and not right. A man who would deny another the privilege of exercising his rights, would also deny us the same privileges for the same reasons if he had the power. Democracy at the present time in the United States is an aristocracy to some extent, and you should put your heel upon its hydra head as a matter of principle before it crushes you. Republicans believe in the inalienable rights of man, rich or poor, high or low, and of whatever color. If you believe the doctrine, vote the Republican ticket and vote it straight this year. Next year it may be too late. By no means vote for the exponents of ideas or candidates of parties at variance with yours. Democracy has soiled itself, let it go.

Georgia.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking perhaps that you would like to hear from the great Democratic meeting held here last evening, I thought I would give you an idea of the instructions given and the enthusiasm with which it was received. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Deavitt, of St. Albans, in a well learned and oft repeated speech, remarkable only for the gross misrepresentation of the Republican party, and the public apology given for the acts of Seymour and his followers. The Republicans with the cause of it, and winding up with a glowing description of the color, weight, and general appearance of the great Democratic leader.

After the close of the remarks, a vote of thanks was given to the speaker for his able, truthful, and instructive address, after which the "Immortal twenty" present nominated W. A. Caldwell for Town Representative, when three cheers were given for their candidate by five of the "twenty," making in all fifteen cheers; and thus closed the most remarkable gathering of the kind we were ever permitted to witness.

Yours truly,

A READER.

GEORGIA, Aug. 27, 1868.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 27, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I understand that F. N. Johnson, lately Democratic candidate for the office of Sheriff, is to receive, as compensation for the withdrawal of his name in favor of A. J. Soule, the sum of three hundred dollars, and also an appointment as deputy, under Soule.

The last part of the contract I hardly think will be carried into effect, as the mass of the Democratic party in this county are hardly prepared for so glaring a sale.

A leading Democrat in an adjoining town, when he became satisfied that the candidate for Sheriff was to be withdrawn in favor of the independent candidate, remarked that "a candidate might sell himself, but could not sell me."

AN OLD LINER.

SPLIT TICKETS.—We have had the fortune to see a ticket, printed for the use of those who wish to vote all the Republican ticket, except for Mr. Barlow. The ticket is headed "Republican Ticket." It has the names of Mr. Burt and Mr. Hutchinson on it for Senators, and underneath them the name of Victor Atwood, also for Senator. Now this ticket is a lie—a cheat. Mr. Atwood does not pretend to be a Republican—he does pretend to be a Democrat—he is not in any sense a Republican nominee—and any ticket pretending to be Republican, with his name upon it, is intended to cheat voters. Look out for such tickets. The bolters even leave the name of Soule off, and throw him away for the sake of cheating a few in support of Mr. Atwood. These tickets are all over the County. Look at your tickets.

A Few Last Words.

During the time in which we have discussed the claims of the nominees upon the Republican ticket to the support of Republicans in this County, we have based our arguments, as our readers can easily remember, upon general principles. We support the nominees, first and foremost, because they are, for the time being, the standard bearers of our party. There are reasons of a personal nature which we have urged auxiliary to the main reason, but these are reasons upon which there may fairly be differences of opinion often and we urged them less, because we deem the principal reason sufficient in itself. Those who are so reckless of the success of the principles they profess as to let merely personal reasons, affecting only their individual preferences, stand in their way of supporting the whole ticket, are not men who can be convinced by appeals to the principles they profess. But we judge that this number is small, and that most men are in a great measure too sincere in their professions to be willing, for a spite or revenge, to nullify them in their political action. We have said no more for the members on our ticket who have been assailed, than we would say for any others thereon who were so warred against. We have defended them, to the best of our ability, from no particular preference, but because in so doing we thought we were defending the cause they at present represent. We hope the number who feel as we feel in this matter will compose such a majority at the polls as to ensure all our nominees from defeat, and thus present the Republican party, after the charge of the enemy at the polls, with an unbroken front, and proud of its victory. If we would succeed, we must, now and hereafter, at all times, support steadily every nominee who is fairly made such, and who is worthy, on account of his being one with us, as well as for any accidental reasons, than the nominees of our opponents, to receive our suffrages. Let those who have hesitated remember the principles involved in the contest, and we think they can decide only as true men should, to support principles, even at the expense of personal sacrifice of their prejudices.

Elements of Agriculture:

A book for young farmers, by Geo. E. Warning, Jr., author of "Draining for Profit, and Draining for Health," formerly Agricultural Engineer of the Central Park in New York: The Tribune Association. Price one dollar, sent free by mail.

All our knowledge of agriculture, as of every other subject, is the result of individual experiments or observation by somebody. Much of it, as far as we personally are concerned, is traditional and very vague. We have gathered a scrap here and a trifle there till we have quite an amount of what passes current with us for knowledge; but by far the greater part of it will not bear the test of a thorough investigation, it is of the lowest order of empiricism. A "practical man" without any knowledge of what his soil is, or of what are its capabilities, or of the requirements of the crop that he would raise upon it by some combination of favorable circumstances, over which he has no control, and of which he has no knowledge, raises an extraordinary crop of some kind and forthwith it is proclaimed that something that he did or neglected to do was the one sole cause of the increased crop and thus a "practical" rule is established and disseminated, while in very truth all the unusual applications that he made may have been of no avail whatever and perhaps, contributed nothing to the growth of the crop.

Another attempting to profit by the experience of really well informed men, who have successfully proved their theories, failing to discern a discrepancy in soils, in climate, in altitude, or even in inclination may make a total failure. There is no business under the sun in which so large a per cent of the experiments result in failure as in farming. There is hardly a season in which almost every farmer does not attempt to raise some crop which proves a failure and that too independent of any great extraneous cause, such as drought or an insect scourge. It is only in growing a variety of crops that the ignorant farmer succeeded in escaping total loss at times.

But Agriculture in the strict sense of the term is an exact science, yet it must

be confessed that most persons engaged in the business of practical agriculture are the merest tyros, and here if anywhere in the broad world of science is verified the oft quoted aphorism—"a little learning is a dangerous thing."

There has been during the past season a spirited discussion on the subject of "Specialties in agriculture." The Editor of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* one of the most thoroughly scientific, perhaps we should say, the most thoroughly scientific agricultural writer of that country endorsed and sustained by a class of farmers who not only practice but study their business, takes the position that farming to be paying must be special, that is to say, every farmer must depend on some one crop for his profit, and lend all his earnings in that direction.

On the other hand all of that large class, whether writers or farmers whose whole knowledge is founded on empiricism in most strenuous terms oppose the theory of "specialties."

The adage says, "Truth is mighty and will prevail." It matters little whether it is opposed to falsehood, ignorance, superstition, or all combined, every struggle results in establishing the authenticity of the adage and the most cheering sign of the coming inauguration of the reign of truth among practical agriculturists is the growing demand for just such books on that subject as that, the title of which stands at the head of this article. We have read with very great satisfaction, and we do not see how any farmer or farmer's boy can fail to get the cost of it in valuable information.

We have a son twelve years old, who has been reading it, and we were not little amused to hear him lecturing his younger sisters on the manner in which the burning faggot is converted into the growing bush.

It is called "A Book for Young Farmers." We do not see any reason why it is not equally adapted to the wants of "Old Farmers," unless we recognize a psychological truth in the homely old saying, "Old dogs do not learn new tricks."

It may not be inappropriate to remark that this is a new and entirely re-written edition of a book that, some fifteen years ago, was adopted as a common school book by the Legislature of the State. We trust that this new and much improved edition will meet with a much more extended sale in the State, even without the Legislative endorsement.

NOTICE

It is hereby given that Application will be made to the General Assembly of the State of Vermont at its next Annual Session for an Act to incorporate a Ferry Company, to be called the name of the Missisquoi Bay Ferry Company, together with a grant of right to the same to establish and maintain a Ferry between the Towns of Swanton, Franklin County, Vt., and Alburgh, Grand Isle County, Vt.

231-6

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of Vermont for an amendment of the Lamoille Valley Railroad Charter, granted in 1867, in this particular, viz.,—such an alteration or amendment as will allow the Lamoille Valley Railroad Corporation in its discretion to build said railroad from Johnson's Ferry, in the County of Franklin, to Waterville, Belvidere, Fletcher, Fairfield, Berkfield, Enosburgh, Sheldon, Highgate, and Swanton, or through such of said towns as said Railroad Corporation may deem necessary, connecting with the Vermont and Canada Railroad in Swanton, in the County of Franklin.

W. BRIGHAM,

Pres. Lamoille Valley R. R.

Hyde Park, Aug. 24, 1868. 231-3

Notice.

It is hereby given that an application will be made at the next general assembly of the State of Vermont, for a charter for a Railroad from the City of Burlington, in Chittenden County, to some point on the Canada Line, in the North Line of the town of Highgate, in Franklin County, passing through the towns of Burlington, Colchester, Milton, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton and Highgate, with right to bridge Mallett's Bay.

August 17, 1868. 230w3w

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the general assembly of the State of Vermont at its next Annual Session for an act to incorporate a Ferry Company to be called by the name of the St. Albans, Plattsburgh, and Grand Isle Ferry Company, for the purpose of establishing a Steam Ferry between St. Albans in the County of Franklin, Vermont and Plattsburgh, in Clinton County, New York with intermediate stopping places at the Island in Lake Champlain.

A. O. BRAINERD,

St. Albans, August 13, 1868. 229

Good Dairy Farm

FOR SALE IN MORRISTOWN, within one half mile of Morristown village.

Farm contains about eighty-five acres of good land, sixty acres cleared, and the remainder wooded.

Four hundred Sugar or Maple trees, with 8 Tubs and Sugar Utensils.

A young Apple Orchard of about 150 trees mostly in bearing.

House 30 x 40, in good repair, with good cellar. Barn 32 x 64, with cellar under the whole and in good repair. Running water at house and barn, and pasture well watered.

Forty tons of hay cut from twenty acres well sold with the farm if desired.

Seven Cows, 5 yearling heifers, 16 sheep, a span of good work horses will be sold with place if desired, and all farming tools.

All to be sold very cheap for cash.

W. H. POWERS,

Morristown, Aug. 15, 1868. 230wif